Can't Eat

This is the complaint of thousands at this season. They have no appetite; food does not relish. They need the toning up of the stomach and digestive organs, which a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla will give them. It also purifies and enriches the blood, cures that distress after eating and internal misery only a dyspeptic can know, creates an appetite, overcomes that tired feeling and builds up and sustains the whole physical system. It so promptly and efficiently relieves dyspeptic symptoms and cures nervous headaches, that it seems to have almost "a magic touch."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

Commercial.

Local Market.

(Reported by A. M. Hamilton & Son.)

London, Saturday, March 27.

Wheat (red), per bu	72c to 74c
Wheat (white), per bu	72c to 75c
Oats, per bu	13 1-2c to 19 1-2c
Peas, per bu	36c to 42c
Corn, per bu	25c to 31c
Buckwheat, per bu	24c to 26 1-2c
Rye, per bu	22c to 28c
Barley, per bu	20c to 29c
Beans, per bu	25c to 40c

There was quite a full market today. Potatoes, maple syrup, hay, oats, and eggs were more plentiful than any other line.

Wheat remained steady, and unchanged.

Corn sold at 50c by the load.

Peas sold at 60c to 70c.

Rye brought 50c. The demand for all was steady.

Beans were dull, at 25c to 40c per bushel.

Butter and eggs were held steady; the former at 15c to 20c, and the latter at 9c to 10c.

Meats were steady and unchanged.

Maple syrup sold at 75c to $1 per gallon.

Quotations:

GRAIN			
Wheat, white, fall, per 100 lbs	1 20	to	1 23
Wheat, red, fall, per 100 lbs	1 20	to	1 23
Wheat, spring per 100 lbs	1 20	to	1 23
Oats, per 100 lbs	50	to	60
Peas per 100 lbs	60	to	70
Corn per 100 lbs	50	to	50
Barley, per 100 lbs	50	to	60
Rye, per 100 lbs	50	to	60
Beans, bu	25	to	40
Buckwheat, per 100 lbs	45	to	50
PROVISIONS.			
Honey	8	to	12
Cheese, per lb	9	to	10½
Eggs, single dozen	11	to	11
Eggs fresh, basket, per doz	9	to	9
Eggs, fresh, store lots, per doz	8	to	8
Butter, single rolls per lb	20	to	20
Butter, per 1 lb rolls, baskets	18	to	19
Butter per lb, large rolls or crocks	15	to	17
Butter, per lb, tubs or firkins	10	to	14
Lard, per lb	6	to	7
Chickens, per pair	40	to	60
Ducks, per pair	75	to	80
Turkeys, per lb	9	to	10
MEAT, HIDES, ETC			
Beef, quarters, per lb	3½	to	6
Mutton quarters, per lb	5	to	6
Veal, quarters, per lb	3	to	5
Lamb, quarter	8	to	9
Dressed hogs, 100 lb	5 75	to	6 50
Live hogs	4 00	to	4 50
Hides, No. 1, per lb	6½	to	6¾
Hides, No. 2, per lb	5½	to	5¾
Hides, No. 3, per lb	4½	to	4½
Calfskins, green	4	to	6
Calfskins, dry, each	..	to	..
Sheepskins, each	75	to	90
Lambskins, each	50	to	70
Wool, per lb	18	to	18
Tallow, rendered, per lb	3	to	3
Tallow, rough, per lb	1½	to	2
HAY AND SEED			
Hay, per ton	7 00	to	8 00
Straw, per load	2 00	to	2 50

WHEN YOU WANT

Flour, Breakfast Cereals, Grass Seeds, Seed Grain or Root Seeds

come to us and we will give you the best at lowest prices.

A. M. HAMILTON & SON,

373 Talbot St., Opposite Market. Phone 662.

The Oil Market.

PETROLEA

Petrolea, March 26.—Oil opened and closed at $1 50.

OIL CITY.

Oil City, March 26.—Prices of crude oil today, per barrel, are as follows: Tiona $1 05, Pennsylvania 95c, Barnesville 85c, Corning 85c, Newcastle 70c, North Lima 57c, South Lima 52c, Indiana 52c.

English Markets.

LIVERPOOL, March 27.—1:30 p.m.

Wheat—Spot quiet; demand poor; No. 2 red spring, 6s 1½d; No. 1 Cal., 6s 3d; futures closed steady, with May and July ¼d higher; business about equally distributed: May and July, 6s 1½d.

Corn—Spot quiet; American mixed new, 2s 6d; futures closed quiet with May ½d lower and other months unchanged from yesterday's closing prices; business heaviest on early positions: March, 2s 3d; April, 2s 6½d; May, 2s 7½d; June, 2s 8½d; July, 2s 9½d.

Flour—Steady; demand moderate; St. Louis fancy winter, 8s 6d.

Peas—Canadian, 4s 2d.

Bacon—Steady; demand poor: Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, 29s; short ribs, 20 to 24 lbs, 28s 6d; long clear light, 35 to 38 lbs, 27s 6d; long clear heavy, 40 to 45 lbs, 26s 6d; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs, 26s; short clear middles heavy, 45 to 50 lbs, 25s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 29s 6d.

Shoulders—Square, 12 to 18 lbs, 24s.

Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, 43s.

Tallow—Fine North American, 18s 6d.

Beef—Extra India mess, 66s 3d; prime mess, 47s 6d.

Pork—Prime mess, fine western, 50s; medium western, 45s.

Lard—Quiet; prime western, 22s; refined in pails, 24s.

Cheese—Steady; demand moderate; finest American white and colored, 57s 6d.

Butter—Finest United States, 90s; good, 55s.

Turpentine spirits—20s 9d.

Rosin, common—4s 10½d.

Cotton seed oil—Liverpool refined, 15s 3d.

Linseed oil—15s.

Petroleum—Refined, 5½d.

Naphtha—6½d.

Refrigerator beef—Forequarter, 4½d; hindquarter 6d.

Bleaching powder hard wood f.o.b., Liverpool, £5 15s.

Hops—At London (Pacific Coast), £3 15s.

London, March 27.

Cargoes off coast—Wheat quiet but steady; corn quiet.

Cargoes on passage—Wheat buyers indifferent operators; corn quiet and steady.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, March 26.—Wheat prices got a lift towards the close today, the advance which then occurred being due to a strong market at St. Louis. From the opening until about noon weakness and dullness went hand in hand. Liverpool contributed to the depression by declining ¼d. Closing Paris cables were lower for flour and higher for wheat. Berlin and Antwerp were lower. May wheat opened from 72½c to 72½c; sold between 72½c to 73½c; closing at 72¾c—¼c to ½c higher than yesterday. Cash wheat was irregular, closing steady. Corn was a shade lower and oats were unchanged. Provisions were lower.

The leading futures closed as follows:

Wheat—No. 2 March, 71½c; May, 72¾c; July, 71½c to 71¾c; Sept., 69¾c.

Corn—No. 2 March, 23¾c; May, 24½c; July, 25½c to 25¾c; Sept., 26½c.

Oats—No. 2 March, 16¾c; May, 17¼c; July, 18c.

Mess pork—May, $8 67½; July, $8 77½.

Lard—May, $4 22½; July, $4 35.

Short ribs—May, $4 62½; July, $4 67½.

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour, steady; No. 2 spring wheat, 71½c to 73¾c; No. 3 spring wheat, 71c to 74½c; No. 2 red, 84½c to 89½c; No. 2 corn, 24c to 24½c; No. 2 oats, 17c; No. 2 rye, 33c to 33½c; No. 2 barley, 33c; No. 1 flaxseed, 76c to 80c; prime timothy seed, $2 70; mess pork, $8 60 to $8 65; lard, $4 15 to $4 17½; short rib sides, $4 55 to $4 80; dry salted shoulders, $4 75 to $5; short clear sides, $4 75 to $4 87½.

Receipts—			
Flour	7,000	Wheat	13,000
Corn	16,000	Oats	138,000
Rye	2,000	Barley	35,000
Shipments—			
Flour	6,000	Wheat	47,000
Corn	43,000	Oats	175,000
Rye	....	Barley	3,000

higher; most of the choice grades brought $4 30 to $4 35; pigs, $3 90 to $4 15, generally $4 to $4 05; some of the best pigs in with Yorkers sold at $4 25; roughs, $3 70 to $4 10; stags, $3 25 to $3 40.

Sheep and lambs—40 cars: lambs active, at 10c to 15c higher; best wool lambs sold at $5 90 to $6 10; winter clipped, $5 20 to $5 50; fresh clipped, $4 75 to $5 05. Sheep in light supply and 15c to 20c higher: good to choice mixed and wether sheep, $4 75 to $5; yearlings, $5 25 to $5 50; clipped, $4 15 to $4 25; all sold, but prices regarded to high to be safe to reckon on.

The Export Apple Trade.

Returns of late shipments of Canadian apples to the Liverpool market have been very disappointing, showing considerable losses in quite a number of instances. It is reported that a lot of 500 bbls shipped by a firm in Ontario showed a loss of $350, and another lot of nearly 1,000 bbls lost the shipper close upon $700. But it was claimed these losses arose from the fruit arriving on the other side in bad condition. Even worse account sales than the above are said to have been received in Boston. Of course, at this season, the carrying risk is much greater, as the fruit often commences to deteriorate before it gets on board the vessel. Then again, the liberal supplies of other fruits and vegetables in the English market naturally tends to divert the demand from apples, so that shippers need hardly expect any great improvement in the market abroad from this out, although we hear that there are considerable quantities still to go forward from the Eastern States as well as from Canada.—[Trade Bulletin.

Geo. McBean & Co.

DEALERS IN FARM, MILLING AND DAIRY PRODUCTS

Consignments and Correspondence Solicited

P. O. Box 807, Montreal.

Live Stock Markets.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, March 26.—Hogs—Receipts, 12,000; left over, 3,000; market fairly active and steady; light, $3 50 to $4 15; mixed, $4 to $4 20; heavy, $3 75 to $4 25; rough, $3 75 to $3 85.

Cattle—Receipts, 4,000; market was steady and quiet; beeves, $3 70 to $5 25; cows and heifers, $2 to $4 30; Texas steers, $3 10 to $4 20; stockers and feeders, $3 40 to $4 40.

Sheep—Receipts, 9,000; market steady to strong.

NEW YORK.

New York, March 26.—Beeves—Receipts, 2,504 head; active and firm; prices 10c higher; common to prime native steers, $4 15 to $5 20; oxen and stags, $3 50 to $4; bulls, $2 85 to $4; cows, $1 50 to $3 60.

Calves—Receipts, 18; quiet at $5 to $5 50 for veals.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,931; active and firm; choice lambs 10c higher; common to choice sheep, $4 35 to $5 15; ordinary to choice lambs, $5 37½ to $6 35; medium spring lambs, $4 50 per head.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,303 head; higher, at $4 15 to $4 55.

Cables from British markets quote American steers at 11c to 11½c, per lb, dressed weight; American refrigerated beef, 9c to 9½c per lb; American sheep, 9c to 11c, dressed weight.

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, N. Y., March 26.—Cattle—22 head on sale; only a peddling trade: market nominally at Monday's values.

Hogs—30 cars on sale; active and 5c to 7½c

TORONTO.

Toronto, March 26.—Receipts, 57 cars, including 600 hogs, 130 sheep and lambs, and 24 milch cows and springers. All stock offered sold easily, and prices were better. Export cattle—This line was perhaps quietest of any stock on the market, owing greatly to rather poor quality of much of the offerings. Seven very fine cattle sold for $4 60 per cwt—the only sale recorded above the ordinary run. Ruling figures, 3½c to 4¼c. Butchers' cattle—Very active, and everything sold early. Good cattle, 3c per lb; very choice, 3¼c per lb; a few picked cattle touched 3½c per lb; good stuff is very firm; inferior sell at 2½c to 2¾c per lb. Bulls—The best export bulls steady at 3c to 3½c per lb; a couple of fancy animals sold at 3½c; common bulls slow, a few selling at 2½c to 3¼c; only good bulls are wanted. Stockers unchanged. There was a very good demand for Buffalo at 2½c to 3c per lb. Feeders—The quality of the offerings was a little better today, and all received were sold; the local dealers paid 3c to 3¼c per lb.

Lambs—Light run; market firm, at 5c to 5½c per lb; choice lambs in steady demand.

Sheep—There was little better demand today, good ewes selling at 3½c per lb, and rams at 2½c.

Calves were steady; all offered were sold at $4 to $6 each, some choice veals are wanted.

Milch Cows and Springers—There were not so many offered today, and the market was a little firmer; the best cows sold at $30 to $36 each; common cows sold at $16 to $20 each.

Hogs were firmer; choice selections, 5¼c to 5¼c per lb, weighed off the cars; there is a good demand for sows for breeding purposes, at 3¼c to 3½c per lb; stags and rough hogs were steady, at 2¼c to 2½c per lb; thick fat and light hogs are quoted at $4 60 to $4 70 per 100 lbs; all kinds are wanted except stores.

A Little Money Enabled a Whole Family to Dress Stylishly.

A writer in the Ladies' Journal says: "With a few packages of Diamond Dyes wonders can be done in making old dresses look like new. In my own family we actually did not buy a single new dress last season, yet we dressed comfortably and in style, by dyeing over clothes that had been cast aside."

Diamond Dyes color from one to ten pounds of goods, come in convenient packages, and are sold for ten cents. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed with every package when directions are followed.

Beware of imitation dyes sold for the sake of big profits; they are worthless for coloring.

Thus grief still treads upon the heels of pleasure, marry'd in haste, we may repent at leisure.—[Congreve.

THERE is not a more dangerous class of disorders than those which affect the breathing organs. Nullify this danger with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil—a plumonic of acknowledged efficacy. It cures soreness and lameness when applied externally, as well as swelled neck and crick in the back; and, as an inward specific, possesses most substantial claim to public con-

Eloquent Oratory.

Opening of the Debate in the House of Commons.

Mr. Russell, of Halifax, Moves the Address.

The Members Treated to Brilliant Speeches.

Mr. Laurier's Masterly Appeal for Peace and Concord.

The Premier Receives an Ovation—His Sublime Peroration—Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Foster Reply for the Opposition—The School Question to the Fore.

Ottawa, March 27.—The speeches on the address yesterday were on the whole brilliant. There have been few addresses in recent sessions of a more distinctly literary flavor than that in which Prof. Russell, member for Halifax, moved the address in reply to the speech from the throne. An eminent lawyer and a queen's counsel, Mr. Russell was naturally expected to fulfill with credit to himself and satisfaction to the House the duty of moving the address. He concluded a masterly oration by expressing the belief that for the mass of the people of Canada the halcyon days had come. An epoch had arrived which is not unworthy to be celebrated with the organ tones of Milton:

"When oceans now have quite forgot to rave,
While birds of calm sit brooding on the charmed wave."

MR. ETHIER SECONDS.

Mr. J. A. C. Ethier, the youthful member for Two Mountains, seconded the address in an eloquent speech in his native tongue. Mr. Laurier had effected more by pacific measures than his opponents had ever done through their appeals to passion and prejudice. That this policy was approved of in Quebec the results in Bonaventure and Wright bore witness, and Champlain would also hereafter express its appreciation.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER.

Sir Charles Tupper, after warmly complimenting the mover and seconder upon their speeches, said that Canada had been highly honored by an invitation to the jubilee demonstration, and it was fortunate for Canada that she should be represented by so able a Premier upon so important and august an occasion. He opined that whoever wrote the cable dispatch describing Canada as being penalized, in having only one representative, while Australia had seven, knew little of the high position which Canada occupied in Great Britain.

Turning to controversial matters, Sir Charles scored the Government for pronouncing the Manitoba school question as settled. Who authorized the Government to settle it. The constitution provided that this Parliament had nothing whatever to do with education, except in the case when the Local Government refused to right a determined grievance, and then the power of the federal authority was to be exercised by legislation. He denounced the insinuation in the speech that only now was to begin in Canada a new era of mutual concessions and reciprocal goodwill. He charged the Government with inconsistency and non-fulfillment of their promises. He defended the late Government's position, but now, however, the obligation rested upon Mr. Laurier, and if he could settle it to the satisfaction of those most interested nobody would be more delighted than he himself.

Turning to the tariff, he said the new attitude of the Government was the greatest triumph of the N. P. The year 1896, with its increase of $15,000,000 in our trade, was a splendid record for the 18th year of that policy, and this would have been a still more prosperous year but for the uncertainty in regard to the tariff policy of the present Government. He condemned the proposed abolition of the Franchise Act, which would place the Dominion franchise in the power of Provincial Governments. Sir Charles complimented the Minister of Agriculture upon his activity and industry in pushing the cold storage scheme launched by the Conservative Government, and in this connection paid a high tribute to the agricultural and dairy commissioner, Prof. Robertson. He censured the proposed amendments to the Civil Service Act. The civil service had received a most damaging blow. The Government, he said, was sending out partisan spies to seek causes of complaint against public officers.

It was now 6 o'clock and the House rose for recess.

Sir Charles, resuming after recess, said the Liberals had violated every pledge made to the country. During the past five months, for instance, their revenue was $1,035,258 less, and the expenditure $1,760,249 more, as compared with the corresponding period last year, so that we shall have a deficit of at least $3,000,000. Sir Charles, continuing, charged that Mr. Laurier had shirked a fair and honorable test of his policy in Quebec. (Derisive Government cheers.) Both in Bonaventure and Wright the elections had been sprung upon the country, while Champlain had been left untried. He charged that a corrupt promise of public works had influenced the Bonaventure electors, and that Mr. Guite had made different appeals to Protestants and Catholics. He condemned the appointment of Mr. Devlin, M.P., to an office in Ireland, because he refused to swallow the school settlement. Mr. Fielding's coal protection speech had been made to help the Local Government in Nova Scotia. In concluding, Sir Charles promised the support of the Conservatives in passing a protective tariff, and that no factious opposition would be offered to the transaction of public business.

THE PREMIER.

Mr. Laurier is the hero of his party, and when he rose he received a magnificent tribute of applause. With a word of acknowledgement to Sir Charles Tupper for his courteous references to the invitation extended by the home Government to attend the jubilee celebration, Mr. Laurier turned to a consideration of the address. He praised the eloquence of the mover and seconder in those kindly words that are not the less from the heart because so gracefully spoken. In a few minutes he passed to sterner things. Sir Charles, he remarked, was not in a happy frame of mind, and when argument was deficient he made good his case by a copious dose of vituperation. He had "cussed, and cussed, and cussed," in the words of an American poet. Then a sudden change from raillery to denunciation. In tones quivering with earnestness, Mr. Laurier recalled his pledge of last session that dismissals from the civil service should be only after proper investigation. Commissioners had been sent out to investigate, and Sir Charles had called them emissaries and spies. Did he wish that these commissioners should be recalled and that members of the service should be dealt with on the charges made without investigation? The hint will probably suffice, and we shall hear no more reflections of that sort against the commissioners. "We shall dismiss no man," said the Premier, "except for cause. Every charge shall be investigated; justice will be done, but no mercy shall be offered to delinquent officers." The announcement that the pledges of the Liberal party in regard to the franchise and tariff reform would be carried out to the satisfaction of the country, if not to that of the doubting Thomas who led the Opposition, was greeted with cheers. Once more came an eloquent outburst. Sir Charles had charged fraud in Wright, and elsewhere. His charge was one of words, and without proof. Why did he not speak of Manitoba? There was ballot-stuffing and ballot-scratching and ballot-tampering in Manitoba such as had never been seen in any country, not even in New York in the worst days of Boss Tweed. The officers appointed last June to take the votes of a free people were in some cases jailbirds and convicts. There was no word of interruption from the Opposition while this indictment was being hurled across the floor at men some of whom are probably not without knowledge of that most disgraceful episode in a long series of crimes against the people.

Not less effective was the reply to Sir Charles' argument on the school issue. The settlement, he said, was not acceptable to high dignitaries of the church to which he belonged, but the conviction must rise, even among them, that if ever Canada was to become a nation it could only be by mutual concessions and mutual goodwill. He dared Sir Charles to give utterance to a policy on the school question—he who was ready a year ago to die for his school policy. Even Sir Charles himself laughed at the oft-recalled words.

"First of all," said Mr. Laurier, "the honorable gentleman attempted to show that my friends and myself were in contradiction with ourselves by stating that here on the floor of Parliament I had addressed myself to the Protestants, and, going afterwards to the Province of Quebec, had addressed myself to the Catholics. I repudiate both assertions. Whether on the floor of Parliament or in the Province of Quebec I addressed myself neither to Protestants nor to Catholics, but I addressed myself to Canadians. The position I took upon this question I took on the floor of this Parliament; I took it in the Province of Ontario; I took it in the Province of Quebec; I maintained it everywhere, and it was this: That though the constitution of this country gave to this Parliament and to this Government the power of interference with the school legislation of Manitoba, it was an extreme right, a reserved power, to be exercised only when all other means had been exhausted. Well, the moment that I found that the people of Manitoba were ready to make concessions which practically restored to the Catholics the right of teaching the French language and of teaching their own religion in the schools, I submitted to my fellow countrymen in this Province of Quebec that it was far better to obtain these concessions by negotiation than to endeavor to obtain any concession by means of coercion. Sir, that question has been submitted to the electors more than once. It was submitted in Wright, and you have the result by an increased majority. It was submitted in Bonaventure, and you have the result by an increased majority. It was submitted in Cornwall and Stormont, and you have the result there also by an increased majority. Sir, that question will be submitted to the people in other constituencies, and I venture at this moment to say that there is not a man in the Province of Quebec, there is not a man in the country who, looking at the settlement unbiased and unprejudiced, will not come to the conclusion that it was a happy solution of a very difficult situation indeed." (Cheers.)

Mr. Laurier's peroration was beautiful and eloquent. He said: "The honorable gentleman spoke this afternoon feelingly, eloquently and well in regard to the jubilee of her Majesty the Queen. I could not add a word to what he said at that time, except this, that there is not perhaps in the broad dominions of her Majesty any portion of the empire where so much can be achieved out of the jubilee year. This is the jubilee year. This is the 60th year of the reign of her Majesty the Queen. Throughout the broad empire all the tribes, all the races and all the nations which acknowledge her supreme authority will vie with each other to do her honor; all the tribes, all the races, all the nations, divided though they may be in color, in religion, in education, in blood, still they will be unanimous in their endeavors, in their efforts, in their emulation among themselves to testify to their devotion to her person. Monuments will be erected in commemoration of the event. The arts will be called on to give expression to this feeling in marble and in bronze, to the loyal devotion of so many millions to one who is so wise and whose reign has been so beneficent. But there are monuments which speak more eloquently than even those of sculptured bronze or carved marble. There are other monuments which would be more fitting for this occasion than sculptured bronze and carved marble. Let this be the jubilee year indeed. Let this year be as of old a year of remission. Let the past be forgotten, let old scores be put into oblivion, let strife and contention be forever buried, and instead let trust, confidence and good-will spring forth from the ground and rise towards heaven. This is the noblest monument, in my estimation, which the Canadian people could offer as their contribution to the glory of the jubilee year."

Mr. Laurier, whose eloquent and patriotic peroration was an inspiration to everyone who heard it, sat down amid tremendous applause.

HON. MR. FOSTER.

Hon. G. E. Foster arose at 10 o'clock. He denounced as indecent and dishonest his attempt to "rig" the political market in Nova Scotia to help the local Liberal leader by giving away one item of the tariff—that of coal—while keeping all others in suspense. Mr. Laurier had referred to the alleged Conservative malpractices in Manitoba. The fact was that Liberal papers had treated every charge made as a charge proved. Out of 27 persons attacked, only one had been found guilty, and that one had appealed. He claimed that faithful public officials were being dogged by Government spies, and none could feel safe. He charged the Liberals with duplicity in the school settlement. This question was caused by Liberal action, and kept alive by the Liberals. Mr. Laurier stated in a speech in Montreal that it was only a first settlement, and Mr. Fitzpatrick, his colleague, declared that he did not accept the settlement, and added that the Premier did not accept it.

Mr. Laurier L. N. Champagne, the member-elect for Wright, was then introduced by Mr. Laurier, and Mr. Sutherland, and took his seat, the House adjourning immediately after the ceremony.

Pure Baking Powder, 20 cents pound, at Anderson & Nelles' drug store. Try it. ywt

Ontario Legislature

Mr. Marter Denies That He Killed Time.

The Bill to Abolish Judgment Summons Procedure Withdrawn.

Toronto, March 27.—At the Legislature yesterday, before the orders of the day were entered on Mr. Marter rose to deny the rumors current about the House Thursday night, to the effect that the Opposition killed time on the estimates in order to delay the taking up of the license bill, thereby giving Mr. Marter an opportunity to see his friends and prepare for the debate on that measure. He also denied that there was any disappointment among the Opposition members, as to the attitude of the deputation of Methodist clergymen that waited on the Government.

The rumor was given as a piece of gallery gossip. It certainly was in circulation, as the members of the press gallery testify. The statement that some members of the Opposition were disappointed that one or two of the Methodist clergymen had expressed themselves as pleased with the amended bill is quite true.

Mr. Garrow moved the second reading of the bill in relation to architects, saying it was practically the bill that was introduced last session which was referred to a select committee. It was referred to a special committee, whose membership was the same as last year.

Mr. St. John moved the second reading of his bill to abolish judgment summons procedure in division courts.

The Attorney-General said there were just three contingencies by which a debtor could incur the penalty of imprisonment, namely, where a debt had been contracted by false pretences, where it was contracted without any prospect of being able to pay, and where transfers of property were made with intent to defraud the creditor. If the judges faithfully administered that law, it was difficult to see how any injustice could be inflicted.

Mr. Hardy had no objection, however, to sending the bill to the legal committee.

Mr. Haycock had some amusement with one of the cases of hardship quoted by Mr. St. John. A poor immigrant, Mr. St. John said, had purchased a $46 stove, and after paying $17 on it he was unable to make any more payments. The poor immigrant should have bought a $10 stove, and then he would have had $7 to the good and kept out of the law's clutches.

Mr. Gibson saw no object in sending the proposed legislation to the legal committee.

Mr. St. John withdrew it. Some sixteen bills were advanced a stage before the House rose for the day.

With a Shovel!

A Brant Farmer Kills His Hired Man.

The Slayer Tormented Into a Passion by His Victim—Admits His Crime.

Paris, Ont., March 27.—A terrible tragedy was enacted about five miles west of here yesterday afternoon, when a farmer named Convey, an old man, about 65 years of age, struck and killed George Frost, a young man in his employ.

It appears that Frost was tormenting the old man, who was down in the cellar cutting turnips, by throwing chaff down on him.

Convey, who is of a very passionate temper, struck Frost a terrific blow with the shovel, killing him instantly.

Frost was an Englishman, about 26 years of age, and is said to have no relations in the country.

Convey admitted the crime, and has been placed under arrest.

Rimouski, Que., March 26.—The Lecours murder trial was concluded last night. After deliberating all night the jury brought in a verdict of guilty of manslaughter. The prisoner was then sentenced to six years in the penitentiary.

GRAVEL IN THE BLADDER

Used Eighteen Boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills—The Stone Dissolved and Removed—Knew of Other Cures.

Shelburne, March 22.—Mr. John Medill, known locally as well as far and near as a physical giant, and glorying in his strength, came to be a great sufferer, and tells of his cure as follows:

"I do not hesitate to speak of Dodd's Kidney Pills or anything else exactly as I find them. If a medicine cures me, and if I think it will cure others, why should I not say so?

"It is true, I had been suffering for some time with Bladder trouble, and learning of a cure made in a similar case by Dodd's Kidney Pills, I commenced using them.

"In all I have used eighteen boxes, and they have dissolved the stone, and have entirely cured me of any sign of such difficulty. I do not hesitate to speak of Dodd's Kidney Pills in the highest terms of praise, for I know of many persons who have been cured by them." (Your name, of course?) asked were during.

Change of Mind.

I declined to insert your advertisement of Hop Bitters last year, because I then thought they might not be promotive of the cause of Temperance, but find they are, and a very valuable medicine, myself and wife having been greatly benefited by them, and I take great pleasure in making them known.

REV. JOHN SEAMAN.

Editor Home Sentinel, Afton, N. Y.

Bay City, Mich., Feb. 3, 1897.

I think it my duty to send you a recommend for the benefit of any person wishing to know whether Hop Bitters are good or not. I know they are good for general debility and indigestion; strengthen the nervous system and make new life. I recommend my patients to use them.

DR. A. PRATT.

Never measure any man's piety by the length of his face.

A DINNER PILL—Many persons suffer excruciating agony after partaking of a hearty dinner. The food partaken of is like a ball of lead upon the stomach, and instead of being a healthy nutriment it becomes a poison to the system. Dr. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are wonderful correctives of such troubles. They correct acidity, open the secretions, and convert the food partaken of into healthy nutriment. They are just the medicine to take if troubled with Indigestion or Dyspepsia.

The man who knows himself well will know a good deal about other men.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

S. & J. S. & J.

THE WEATHER TODAY: Fine and milder.

FINE FOOTWEAR FINER PRICES.

These are busy days in our Big Footwear Department. Many who came to view our grand display of Millinery saw our Shoe styles and got an idea of the kind of prices we sell at. They were astonished at the high-up quality and style of Shoes selling at such low down prices. Such splendid footwear could readily be sold for more money, but we prefer to live and let live. Our customers like this system.

SPECIALS:

ALL AT DRY-GOODS PRICES. BUY NOW YOUR SPRING SHOES.

A Lady's Dongola Button Boot, needle toe, actually worth $1 50, for	$1 00
A Lady's Dongola Oxford Shoe, turn soles with needle toes, actually worth $1 35, for	1 00
A Girl's Oil Pebble Button Boot, pointed toes, worth all of $1 15, for	89
A girl's Oil Pebble Lace Boot, round toe, special value at $1 10 for	84
A Child's Oil Pebble Button Boot, pointed toes, worth all of $1, for	75
A Child's Oil Pebble Low Shoe, worth 90c, only a few pairs at	50
A Boy's Boston Calf Lace Boot, sizes 11, 12, 13, good value at $1 15, price now at	90
Same style in sizes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 for $1.	
A Boy's Calf Lace Boot, pointed or round toes, sizes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, excellent value at $1 75, now at	1 35

It's no trouble and costs very little to get good Footwear when you call at our store first. These prices speak, and they only give an idea of what you may expect right through the department. We are able to prove to you that you can do better here than anywhere else—and all we ask is a chance to show you our stock and quote prices.

Smallman & Ingram,

149 AND 151 DUNDAS STREET.

TERRORIZED BY MUSKRATS.

Residents of Waltham, Mass., Forced to Fight the Animals on the Streets.

Boston, March 27.—Residents of Waltham are in terror of their lives because of the prevalence of muskrats of a huge size about the street. These rats are supposed to come from a number of old drains about the city, in which they breed, and sally out at night to attack peaceful pedestrians.

Early this morning Conductor W. F. Phelps, of the Fitchburg Railroad, was coming down the railroad track, and was attacked by a large rat, which tried to fasten its teeth in the conductor's leg. The latter drew his revolver and fired two shots into the rat before it was killed.

A few nights ago Dr. Fred M. Stiles had a death struggle with a rat, which lay in wait for him in front of his house on Moody street. Dr. Stiles picked up a barrel stave in self-defense and hit the rat with it as the latter rushed at him, but it broke in his hand, and the animal sprang at him again and again until it was finally stunned by a lucky blow. It was as large as a grown cat, and had teeth two inches long.

But the nerviest attack was made upon Patrolman Gammon. A rat jumped upon him, and climbed up his legs, biting him all the while. The policeman drew his club, and after a hard struggle, succeeded in beating off the animal.

SICK SAILORS.

Cape Town, March 26.—There are 700 men of the British fleet now at Simonstown suffering from malarial fever, contracted during the recent expedition to Benin.

AN OLD LADY ASTRAY.

Toronto, March 27.—An old woman the name of Annie Sarah Dawson, from Boston, Mass., came here last February. She had a ticket through to Guelph, but got off the train here, and left a couple of satchels with W. H. Ferguson, a carpenter, on Wellington street, not far from the depot. She had never seen him before. Later in the day Miss Dawson was found acting strangely at the Union station, and was locked up on a charge of insanity. Her brother came from Sheffield county, Ohio, and took charge of her. Since then nothing has been heard of her. Ferguson, who knew nothing of the old woman's arrest, wrote to 24 Oxford street, Guelph, the address on the satchel, but got no reply. He at last opened the satchel and found it to contain a gold watch, about $40 in money, and a bank book showing a cash balance in Boston bank amounting to over $2,000.

IT HOLDS THE KEY.

Insignificant Beginnings—But They Steal on One as a Thief in the Night, and Before One Has Time to Wonder What Ails Him He Is in the Firm Grasp of Disease—South American Kidney Cure Will Break the Bonds Liberate, No Matter How Strong the Cords.

The thousands of cases that have been helped and cured by the great South American Kidney Cure is the best recommend of its curative qualities. The remedy is a specific for all kidney troubles. The formula is compounded on the very latest scientific discoveries in the medical world. There are thousands today who do truthfully say, "I am living because I used South American Kidney Cure." It relieves in six hours.

Sold by C. McCallum and B. A. Mitchell.

Why will you allow a cough to lacerate your throat or lungs and run the risk of filling a consumptive's grave, when, by the timely use of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup the pain can be allayed, and the danger avoided? This syrup is pleasant to the taste, and unsurpassed for relieving, healing, and curing all affections of the throat and lungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc., etc.

PASSED AWAY.

Death of the Well-Known Writer "Oliver Optic."

Boston, Mass., March 27.—Wm. T. Adams, the well known writer, who, under the pen name of "Oliver Optic," has entertained boy readers for more than a generation, died at his home at 9:20 o'clock today.

Deceased was 75 years of age. He had been ill for some time with fatty degeneration of the heart.

GRANTON.

Death of Mr. Dinsmore's Infant Son—Moving Away.

J. A. Grant, Advertiser Business Agent.

Granton, March 26.—The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Wellington Dinsmore died this forenoon. The funeral will leave the family residence on con. 10, Blanshard, for St. George's Cemetery, in London township, at 11 o'clock Sunday.

Mr. James Lankin goes to Lucan in a few days to take a position on the G. T. R.

Mr. Wm. Rigney is moving to Exeter today.

PILL-ANTHROPY

Or Philanthropy to Give You Good Health for 20 Cents—The Cost of Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills.

Sure, Safe, Quick and Pleasant to Act—No Pain, No Griping.

For Sick Headache, for distress after eating, for Biliousness, for Coated Tongue, for Constipation. They work wonderful cures. All druggists have them. 40 in a vial, 20c.

DR WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP.

THE MOST PROMPT, Pleasant and Perfect Cure for **Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Quinsy, Pain in the Chest** and all **Throat, Bronchial** and **Lung Diseases.**

The healing anti-consumptive virtues of the **Norway Pine** are combined in this medicine with **Wild Cherry** and other pectoral **Herbs** and **Balsams** to make a true specific for all forms of disease originating from colds.

Price - 25c. and 50c.

DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES CURED Instantly. Our INVISIBLE TUBE Cushions help when all else fails, as glasses help eyes. Self-adjusting. No Pain. Whispers heard. Send to F. Hiscox Co., 858 B'way, N.Y., for Book and Proofs FREE

SHELL OYSTERS

NEW YORK BLUE POINTS.

20 cents per dozen at counter; 30 cents served in dining-room.

Hub Restaurant.